

# THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws—Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—The Constitution and its Currency.

VOL. V.—NO. 18.

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 226.

## THE KALIDA VENTURE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT KALIDA, OHIO, BY JAMES MACKENZIE.

TERMS.—If paid within six months from the time of subscribing, \$2 00  
After six months, and within the year, 2 50  
After the expiration of the year, 3 00  
ADVERTISING.—For 1 square, 3 weeks, 1 00  
For each subsequent insertion, 25  
Yearly Advertisements will be charged, for one square, or less, 8 00  
For one column, 30 00

No unpaid letters taken from the Post Office, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**J. J. ACKERMAN,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO.  
Office on Main street, opposite T. R. McClure's Hotel. Kalida, June 20, 1845.

**BEN. METCALF,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
H. A. VING opened an office in Kalida, will give his attention to the ordinary business of his profession, and particularly to settlement of claims, payment of taxes, &c., for non-residents. Jan. 10th, 1845. 203if

**JAMES G. HALEY,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
Napoleon, Henry County, O.  
May 23, 1845. 222

**RICHARD C. SPEARS,**  
Attorney at Law, Van Wert, Van Wert county, Ohio. Feb., '44

**JAMES MACKENZIE,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
Kalida, Putnam County, Ohio.  
May 23, 1845. 222

**DOCTOR P. L. COLE,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
Kalida, Putnam Co., Ohio. Office in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Thatcher, at the American Hotel. April 18, 1845.

**DOCTOR SOLOMON M. SHAFFER,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
LATE of Pennsylvania, but more recently from Rochester, Ohio, has located himself at Rockport, Putnam county, Ohio, and tenders to the public his professional services. Feb., '44.

**GEORGE SKINNER,**  
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER, Kalida,  
Putnam county, Ohio. Orders promptly executed. Saddles, &c., constantly on hand.

**KALIDA HOTEL—KALIDA, OHIO.**  
THE undersigned, having taken the above establishment, is now prepared to furnish the traveling community with accommodations not exceeded by any other hotel in this portion of Ohio. T. R. MCCLURE.  
Kalida February 20, 1845. 157if

**RISLEY'S EXCHANGE.**  
THE subscribers continue at the old stand, in the brick building directly opposite the Court House, in the town of Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio. They respectfully solicit a continuance and increase of patronage of the public—promising, in return, to spare no pains on their part, in providing every necessary comfort for their guests. W. RISLEY.  
G. L. HIGGINS.  
Kalida, May, 1845.

**WESTERN HOTEL, (Gilboa.)**  
CHRISTIAN HESZ  
HAS purchased the well known tavern stand in Gilboa, Putnam county, Ohio, lately occupied by John E. Creighton, and has fitted the same up for the accommodation of the public. He hopes, by a strict attention to the wants and convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage, to merit a continuance of the same. Gilboa, Feb., '44.

**LANDS FOR SALE IN PUTNAM COUNTY.**  
WEST half of North East half of Section 28, Town 1 South, Range Six East, 80 acres.  
West half of South West half of Section 29, Town 1 South, Range Eight East, 80 acres.  
North West quarter, and west half of South East quarter, and North East quarter of South East quarter, and west half of South West quarter of Section 7, Town 1 North, Range Six East, 360 acres.  
North East quarter of Section 7, Town 1 North, Range Six East, 160 acres.  
These lands will be sold low for cash; or for one quarter cash and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, and those having no money, can pay by clearing land in this township. A. P. EDGETON, Agent.  
Hicksville, Delaware Co. O.  
June 1, 1845. 225elw

**LAND AGENCY.**  
THE subscriber has established a Land Agency at Kalida, Ohio, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of Taxes, &c., in the Counties of Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert. Being connected with the American Associated Agency, which extends throughout the United States and the principal States of Europe, he expects to be of essential benefit to all who may engage his services. GEO. SKINNER.  
Kalida, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844. 209if

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of Joseph Logan, senior, late of Putnam county, deceased, and has qualified as such Administrator. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement. Dated at Pleasant, this 24 day of June, A. D. 1845. 224ew  
WILLIAM TURNER, Adm'r.

**ESTRAY NOTICE.**  
BY virtue of an order so directed by Christian Huber, a Justice of the Peace of Ottawa township, in Putnam county, we the undersigned do certify that we have viewed and appraised a certain stray Mare, taken up by C. T. Pomroy of said township and find the same to be a light bay mare, black mane and tail, with a star in her face, and the rear hind foot white about two inches above the pastern joint, except three black spots above the hoof, one white spot on the inside of the right hind foot—about fifteen hands high—supposed to be three years old; a natural trotter; and we do appraise said mare at \$20.  
MICHAEL ROW, Appraisers.  
JOHN COX, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st May, 1845.  
CHRISTIAN HUBER, J. P.  
I certify the above to be a true copy from my estray book 224ew

From the Savannah Georgian.  
**ANDREW JACKSON.**

I cannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an emperor or a king. My republican feelings and principles forbid it; the simplicity of our system of government forbids it. Every monument erected to perpetuate the memory of our heroes and statesmen ought to bear evidence of the economy and simplicity of our republican people who are the sovereigns of our glorious Union, and whose virtue is to perpetuate it. True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions; it can only dwell with the people—the great laboring and producing classes that form the bone and sinew of our confederacy.—Extract from the letter of Andrew Jackson to Com. Elliott. U. S. N., dated Hermitage, March 27, 1845.

Glorious on the battle-field,  
Glorious in the chair of state,  
When thy country found a shield  
In thy arm, to guard her fate;  
Still more glorious art thou now,  
Gasping feebly for thy breath,  
While upon thy mortal brow,  
Faint distil the dews of death.

Though disease has snatched thy form,  
And the lightning from thine eye  
Fades, which through the battle's storm  
Gleamed so bright and valiantly—  
Though thy voice, whose clarion tone  
Sent to gallant hearts a thrill,  
As the line moved bravely on,  
Fainter grows and fainter still.

Yet thy spirit, bright as erst,  
Through the gathering clouds of night,  
O'er thy country's sky it bursts  
Like a glorious beacon light;  
Pure as when its rays were given,  
Though it hastens to its rest,  
'Till it pass away to heaven,  
It is all to Jackson yet!

Set it must—but thy great name,  
Lingering here beneath the sky,  
Cherished for thy country's fame,  
Will not, may, it can not die!  
Living through each future age,  
Living in her gallant sons,  
Living on her history's page,  
Side by side with Washington's!

When the storm of battle pours,  
And the invader's ruthless band,  
Fiercely, on these western shores,  
Seek to conquer freedom's land,  
Sternly grappling with the foe,  
In the battle's reddest flame,  
Where the brave heart will not glow  
When we breathe old Jackson's name!

In no tomb for monarchs made,  
With no pageantry of woe,  
Shall thy glorious dust be laid;  
In the earth when thou art low;  
Like thy life, thou deathless man,  
We will dig a grave for thee,  
Simple and republican,  
In the soil of Liberty!

With a stern and lofty pride,  
Patriots, in all coming time,  
From the hills to the ocean's side,  
Shall recount thy life sublime;  
Ceasing not to hope that men  
With great souls may rise to guide  
Rightly this free nation—when  
Such as thou have lived and died!

H. R. J.

## SKETCH OF JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN.

We take the following from a work entitled "The sons of the Emerald Isle, including memoirs of noted characters of Irish parentage or descent," by Wm. L. Mackenzie. The writer is a warm admirer of the great statesman, and not unjustly. The clamors lately raised against him as a statesman for the manner in which he conducted the negotiations with England and France in relation to Texas, making it a southern question, &c., are receiving a fitting reply in the intrigues of the British Commissioner, Elliott, to prevent annexation, noticed in our last number, aided by the French Charge, M. de Saligny, under the pretence of hostility to the institution of slavery. Mr. Calhoun anticipated that this would be made the pretence of insolent interference in our affairs, and he met the whole question frankly and boldly, in the spirit of Jefferson who declared that "the whole art of government" and of course of diplomacy "consists in the art of being honest."

Mr. Calhoun was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, on the 18th of March, 1782, and is now in his sixty-first year. His family is Irish on both sides. His father, Patrick Calhoun, was a native of Donegal in Ireland, whence his family migrated to Pennsylvania, and finally settled in S. C. His mother's name was Caldwell, a native of Virginia. His family is Irish on both sides, and its members being Whigs in the Revolution, suffered from Indian incursions and Tory outrages. Mr. C. was sent to the nearest Academy, (50 miles from his home!) to be educated by his brother-in-law, a Presbyterian minister, thence to Yale College, where Dr. Dwight declared that he had talent enough to be President of the United States, and predicted that he would be president. Mr. C. served two sessions in the state legislature—took his seat in Congress in 1810—voted against the renewal of the United States Bank Charter in 1811—nobly supported the war of 1812, but is evidently no friend to war and bloodshed, where, by prudence, they may be honorably avoided—was friendly to a charter for a Bank of the United States during the last war (1814,) but desired a measure infinitely less exceptionable than that of his friends Mr. Dallas, for the adoption of which Mr. Forsyth, since Secretary of State so warmly contended. Mr. Webster of Mass., was also in Congress, and warmly in favor of a twenty million United States Bank—the old Bank was a ten million one. On Mr. Clay's return from Europe he also was for a Bank—and, in 1816, they yielded to a supposed necessity, and a Bank was incorporated as a means of relieving the government from great pecuniary embarrassments. I have read attentively the debates, reports, and proceedings during, 1811, 1814, 1815, and 1816, in and out of Congress, and agree with the younger and elder Duane, that a real necessity did not then exist for the creation of such a formidable anti-republican institution.

Both of the great parties of that day desired it, however, and the chief difference seems to have been how it could be put in operation so as to afford a prospect of advantage to either. That Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, who contended against the Bank in 1811, apprehended bad results from it, I do not say. They were young men. Mr. Clay still however clings to it; Mr. Calhoun pursues a far wiser course.

In 1816, he supported a higher tariff than he would approve of now, with a view to the gradual payment of the war debt of the United States—was called by Mr. Monroe into his cabinet, in 1817, as Secretary of War, in which important trust he was a very popular, prudent, and economical officer, attentive and systematic in his movements, and prompt and clear-sighted in his decisions. In 1825 he was elected vice president of the United States, and might, perhaps, have succeeded to the presidency almost as a thing of course, had he chosen to sacrifice a high sense of duty and the public welfare to an unbounded popularity. Backed by South Carolina, he denounced the high tariff of 1828 as unconstitutional because it was laid on—not to protect domestic manufactures—for that can be best done, where found necessary, by prohibiting foreign manufactures of the same kind, if within the federal powers,—but to raise nearly double the revenue required to pay the expenses of the United States government, through increased taxation on articles which it was known would be imported whether or not that the surplus millions might be divided among the scheming politicians, who pull the wires in the state legislatures, and used for political purposes, as the monies borrowed by Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Maryland have been, to corrupt the body politic, if that were found possible, at its core. He denounced the tariff of 1828, also, because the monies so raised would chiefly come out of the pockets of the poor, to be put into the coffers of the rich—John Jacob Astor, worth 20 millions, used in his family in a year, imported articles paying a tax of perhaps 100 or 150 dollars—a mechanic's boarding house keeper, or master mechanic, not worth \$2000 in the world, used about as much. Was it fair that Astor should pay no more for the protection of 20 millions, and all the trouble and litigation to the Union thence arising, than the poor man worth not one-thousandth part of that sum? This is the operation of the tariff opposed by Mr. Calhoun as unconstitutional and unjust, and the higher the duties are raised for revenue purposes, and not prohibition, the more cash is extracted from the poor man's pocket, in like proportion, to encourage extravagance and profligacy in state governments, bribe pet banks by deposits, and expend millions in one section to increase the influence of the majority. South Carolina decided, that as the unconstitutional tea tax was resisted nobly at Boston in '76, the unconstitutional tea tax of Congress should be resisted at Charleston, on like principles in 1832—they did resist with wonderful unanimity—Congress had to yield—and we may thank Mr. Calhoun and his gallant little state for lower duties, and for tea and many other foreign articles at no duty at all—no little help this to mechanics who, before nullification day, had to pay 28 to 30 cents of tax on every pound of tea used in their families. Unfortunately, General Jackson a great and good man, had, in financial matters, got under the guidance of artful and speculating politicians, who warred against the United States Bank to erect pet banks on its ruins, who urged him on to stand by this unjust, unequal, and injurious system of taxation, to threaten South Carolina with coercion by the bayonet, to denounce nullification as intended to destroy the Union, and to recommend a division of the spoils among the states, altering the constitution which our fathers framed, if it should be found to stand in the way. General Jackson was deservedly popular, and his opposition to Mr. Calhoun, and proclaiming his measures treasonable, deeply injured the latter with the people. But in South Carolina, where he was best known, the farmers stood by him, the merchants and tradesmen cheered him on, every body blessed him—and he triumphed,—through a steady adherence to the solemn advice of Jefferson, the author of the celebrated Kentucky resolutions, who, speaking of infractions of the United States constitution, and the powers of the states, declares, "that a NULLIFICATION by these sovereignties of all unauthorized acts, done under colour of that instrument, is the rightful remedy." With the exception of his votes on the embargo question, and in 1816, on the bank charter, where expediency must have been his guide, (even admitting that one bad bank controlled by Congress, was then, in his opinion, better than many bad banks and a deranged currency beyond their power), Mr. Calhoun has seldom been patriotic at the expense of principle, but made it the cardinal point of his creed to be right. When he perceived the dangerous tendencies of this vast machine, he would have allowed a few years to wind up its concerns, as a lesser evil than pet banks selected by the executive to perform the office of treasurer of the Union—and as a remedy he went heart and soul for a treasury of the Union independent of banks and all their vile machinery for lending the public revenue to heartless, irresponsible juncos of greedy usurers and speculators upon the

public. Several leading Democrats voted for the high tariff of 1828; Mr. Calhoun resisted it. Mr. C. is no friend to banks of issue which allow one set of men to make the money and issue it—to coin it of valueless materials and then lend it—much or little to whom they please, with no efficient check. Even the aristocratic governments of France and England have begun to spurn at this demoralizing system, and to scorn its infamous gains. When it was proposed to place the thousands of Banks, of the Union in the hands of the lawyers, to make fortunes out of their rottenness, through the bankrupt law, Mr. Calhoun resisted the attempt to increase executive and judicial patronage, and impair the obligation of contracts, as a measure which would not remedy the evil complained of, but add greatly to the public distress. What have a million of creditors gained by the bankrupt law. What would not a million of them have lost had lawyers had the gutting of the rotten Banks wholesale?

Mr. Calhoun was not slow in perceiving the necessity of an efficient check on the selfishness of interested, avaricious, or ambitious men, or bodies corporate—the United States Bank might have shown that—and, unlike Henry Clay, he wisely clings to the veto of an upright and intelligent chief magistrate, the people's choice, and responsible to them for his every act.

I have often regretted that artful, designing men, were successful in sowing dissension between Messrs. Jackson, Calhoun, and Duane, three of the noblest scions of an Irish liberty-loving stock whom fate seemed to have ordained to act together in the land of the free, for the purpose of shaping, if it were possible, the titled and mitted oppressors of the country of their sires, by a wise and prosperous administration of American affairs.

Duane and Calhoun were the first to urge a divorce of the government from that rotten and corrupt connexion with the banks which has proved the ruin of many thousands of the people. The Congress were for emptying the people's pockets into their grand reservoir of official robbery, the big bank in Philadelphia—others were for doing ditto into their 400 reservoirs of favourite political partizan leagued banks—Mr. Calhoun and the Jeffersonian state rights men went for economical governments, moderate taxation, payable in gold and silver into the treasury, and from thence to be applied to public purposes, receiving no bank notes and trusting no bankers for Treasurers of this Union.

When the State and United States Banks s'opt payment, Mr. Wright proposed a sub-treasury scheme, by which bank notes and not money could have been paid in for duties and lands—Mr. Calhoun exposed, and the Senate abandoned it. His efforts in 1839 and 40, to cut off the executive patronage derived through the public lands within the limits of the several states, diminish the business of Congress, shorten its sessions, enlist the governments of the new states on the side of that of the Union, and withdraw unsold lands from the presidential game, was wise and politic, and will, it is hoped, be yet successful. And the bold stand he took against Mr. Mangum's proposal on the 4th of January, 1841, to exclude all aliens from the right of preemption as settlers in the western world, showed that he did not forget the old times. It was pleasant to see Irishmen defended on the floor of the Senate against all the eloquence of Henry Clay, who went for exclusion, by two Irish farmer's sons, Calhoun and Buchanan.

Mr. Calhoun is blameless in private life, frank and cordial in his manners—has no cautious reserve, no mystery, no dissimulation about him. What he thinks he says—sincerity is the first of virtues, and who is more truthful and straight-forward than Mr. Calhoun? When did he seek to shun responsibility—when was he found sailing with the popular current, unless it went with his principles and feelings? He has never sought office for its emoluments—never striven to enrich himself or his political friends with the public spoil.

There is one point on which I have not yet touched—Southern Slavery. The northern states have gradually abolished slavery, but it was of their own free will, and not by dictation. They came into the Union, reserving the question of slavery to the people of the several states, who are, of course, the most interested—and what are the several states to do with it? It is easy for us here in the north to say "abolish slavery." The Southerner asks—"What shall we do with our negroes? If we give them education, and refuse them the rights, social and civil, which we ourselves possess, we will increase their power to injure us, and aid the common enemy from without, in any future difficulty—even in the north they are nowhere placed on a social equality with the intelligent whites—rarely on a political equality. If it is difficult in the north for the intelligence even of white men to withstand the interested monopolies that threaten to upset republican institutions, what would be the results in the South were three millions of negroes, placed in power, led by artful, civil and religious leaders? Who can wish it? Or if we free the negroes and set apart a state for their use, beyond the Mississippi, would they not, like the Indians become instruments in the hands of our crafty enemies, next war? Who can doubt it?"

Slavery is indeed a great evil, but it seems difficult to suggest a real remedy. Victoria and Albert starve their intelligent white slaves—the bank interest and other monopolists of these states are trying to move heaven and earth, as it were, for the impoverishment and utter subjugation to the owners of money and bank notes, of the white freemen of America, the same influences prevail elsewhere—and what is to be done for the negro race—the most ignorant and degraded of all? The philanthropist may answer—"be right"—Mr. O'Connell may chide the slave-owner—but it does seem to me, that, as "charity begins at home," we of the north should begin by remedying the evils which threaten to make slaves of our whites in America, and which have made them slaves elsewhere, before we quarrel with the generous, gallant south, because our remedies for their afflictions are not by them considered likely to be very efficacious. Time does much—it may yet suggest a means of bettering the negro's condition, which British intrigue, acting on American generosity and kind feeling, has made a bone of contention in Congress and out of it, without benefiting the cause of liberty here or anywhere else.

The speak boldly and to the purpose on Southern Slavery one must fully understand the question in all its bearings. If it be asked, whether, where the two races exist in such proportionate numbers as they do in the south, it is best for both that the blacks should be kept in subordination to the whites? Mr. Calhoun replies, "it is."

I propose at the fitting season to give some sketches of the lives of Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, and R. M. Johnson, a brief notice of Mr. Calhoun appears appropriately among the sketches of descendants of Irish emigrants—and the remembrance, that it is to Ireland we owe our Fultons, Calhouns, Jacksons, and Duanees, should induce a feeling of gratitude and kindness instead of that spirit of proscription for which some men are remarkable.

From the Charleston Mercury.  
**NORTHERN VS. SOUTHERN PATRIOTISM.**

The Boston Courier, copies the statement of the N. N. Herald's correspondent, that the Mission to England had been offered to Mr. PICKENS, and that if he declined, it would again be pressed on Mr. CALHOUN. The Courier adds: "If a South Carolina man is sent to England, there will be very little trouble about Oregon. The sovereignty of that almighty State care very little about adding any more free territory to the American Union."

The Boston Courier, though it could condense into a look the acerbity of half a century of New England Federalism, is not likely to trouble the conscience of the South, or even the "almighty State" it holds in such horror. The acquisitions which the Courier's party have made to the "free territory" of the Union—where are they? We never heard of them. It is the acquisition of territory that has always troubled that body of patriots. They went into spasms about Louisiana, and the fit was repeated in the case of Texas. But these had an odor of slavery. Well, what have they done for their own peculiar province of free territory? Mr. Webster was thought by many to have given away a good slice even of the sacred soil of New England, and Mr. BEXTON charged him on voluminous evidence, with yielding not a few swamps, &c., beyond Lake Superior. However that may be, it is certain that he never crossed the Rocky Mountains. He had perhaps the best opportunity that was ever presented of settling the Oregon question advantageously for the whole country, and he shrunk from touching it. And what has Mr. EVERETT done for the acquisition of "free territory"? We have not heard that our rights to the Oregon have received either new light or increased strength from him. We have reason to believe that his mission in England has been one of marked and especial imbecility—a few years of elegant idling, deserving rather to be chronicled as the travels of a Cambridge professor, than the labors of an American Statesman.

But passing this, let us go to the root of the Oregon dispute. The two insuperable obstacles that lie in the way of the plausible assertion of our right to the whole territory between California and the Russian possessions, are the treaty of joint occupancy, and the offer of our government to accept the line of the 49th degree of latitude as a compromise boundary. Each of these was an undeniable concession that the claims of England had to some extent a just foundation—unless we affirm that each was a cowardly and traitorous abandonment of the rights of our country. And who, more than all others, is responsible for these concessions? Truly, Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

We blame not Mr. ADAMS then for the proposed compromise; but let the New Englanders show that any Southern statesman has conceded more for the sake of settlement, or has weakened the claims of the United States, before they venture to repeat the sneers of the Boston Courier.

An American war, by throwing out of employment great masses of our population, who are already in a state of savage political discontent, and organized for mischief, would most likely produce civil war in England.—And what a war that would be.—London Spectator.